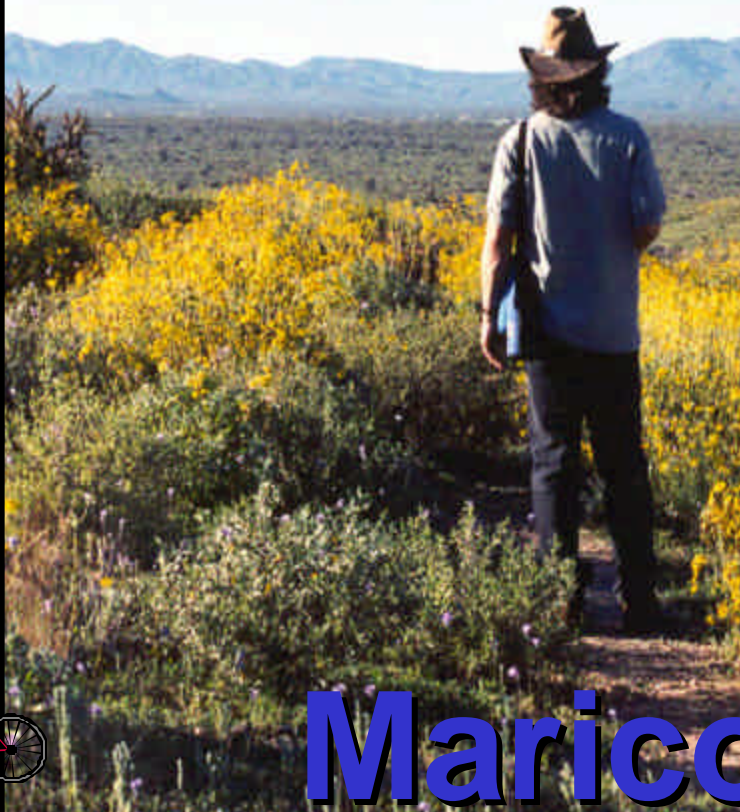




It begins with a Vision



Maricopa County

Regional Trail System



People on horses



People on bikes



People in shoes



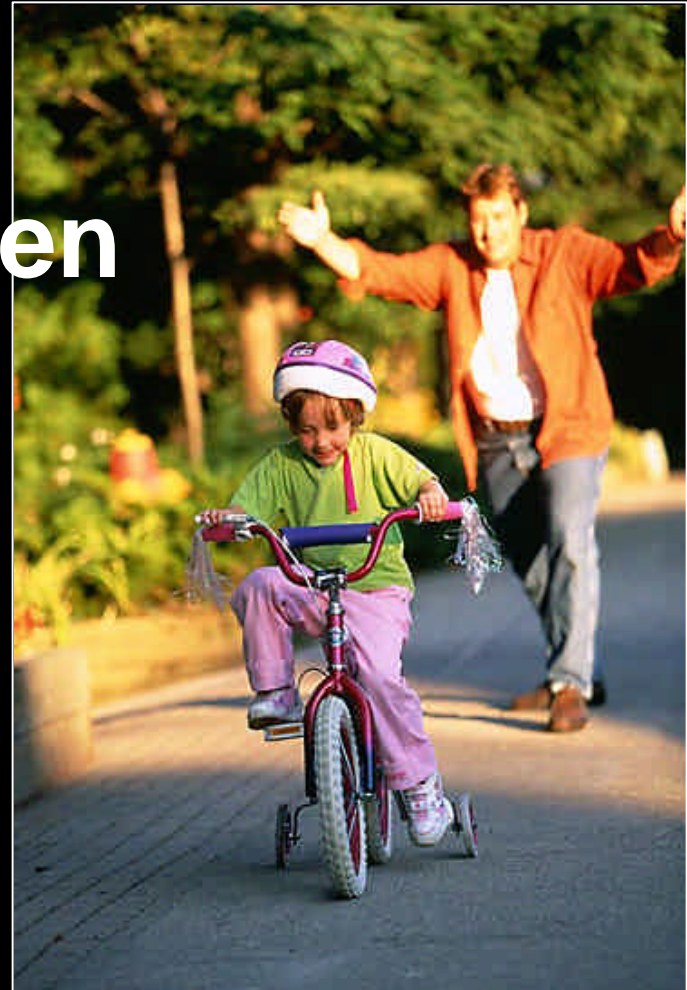
People in chairs



People on blades

Our children

Our grandchildren



Our great grandchildren



Foresight



What is
YOUR VISION
of a
regional trail
?



Trail



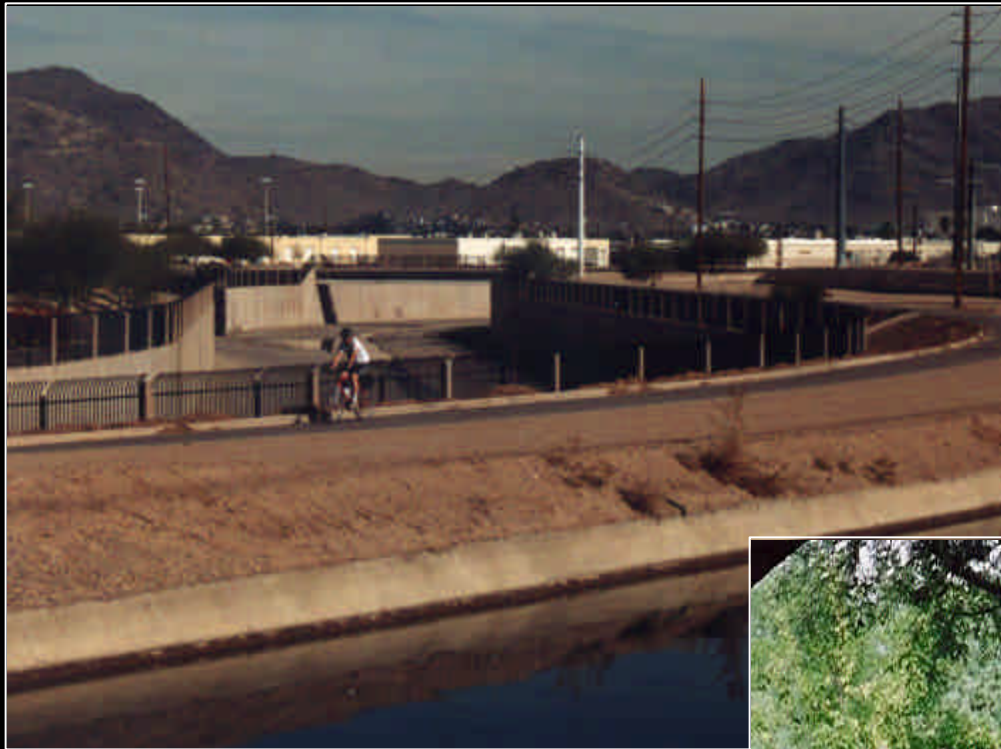
A marked or established path or route.

Primary Trail



The main pathway that serves high numbers of people. It is typically hard surfaced (paved), but may be soft surface (unpaved) in undeveloped or non-developable areas.

Secondary Trail



A pathway generally parallel to the primary trail. It is soft surface in each of the landscape management zones.



Evaluation Parameters

Natural and Cultural Features



- 100 Year Floodplains
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Prehistoric and Historic Artifacts

Evaluation Parameters

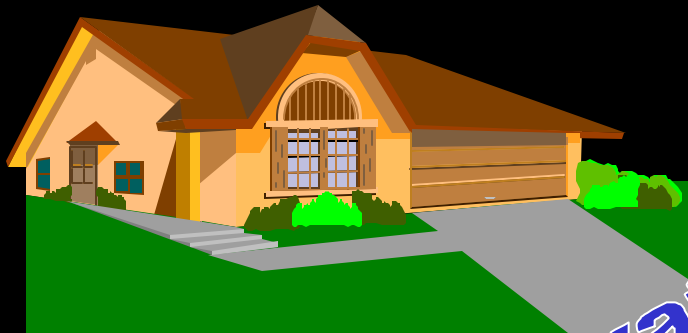


Human Impact



- Mines
- Pollutants

Evaluation Parameters

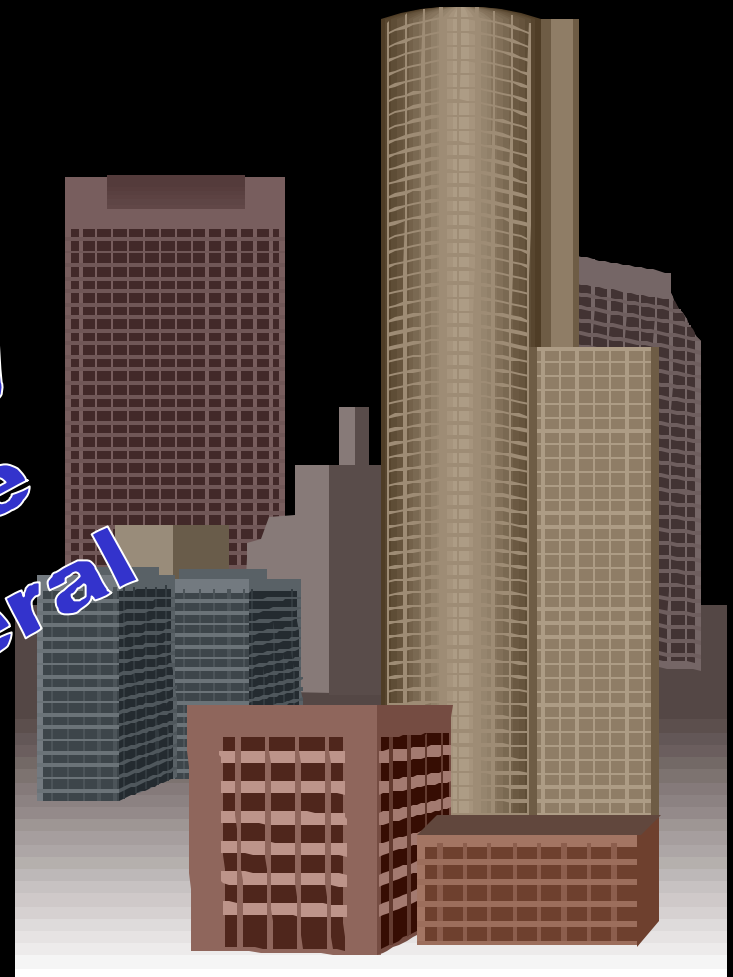


Land Use



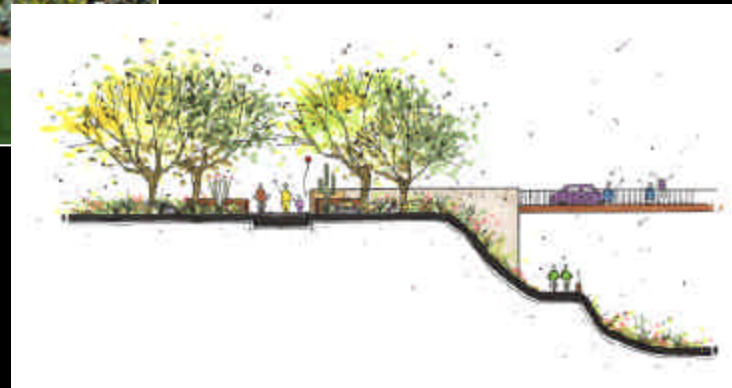
Private
City
County
State
Federal

- Owner and Jurisdiction
- Existing and Planned Use



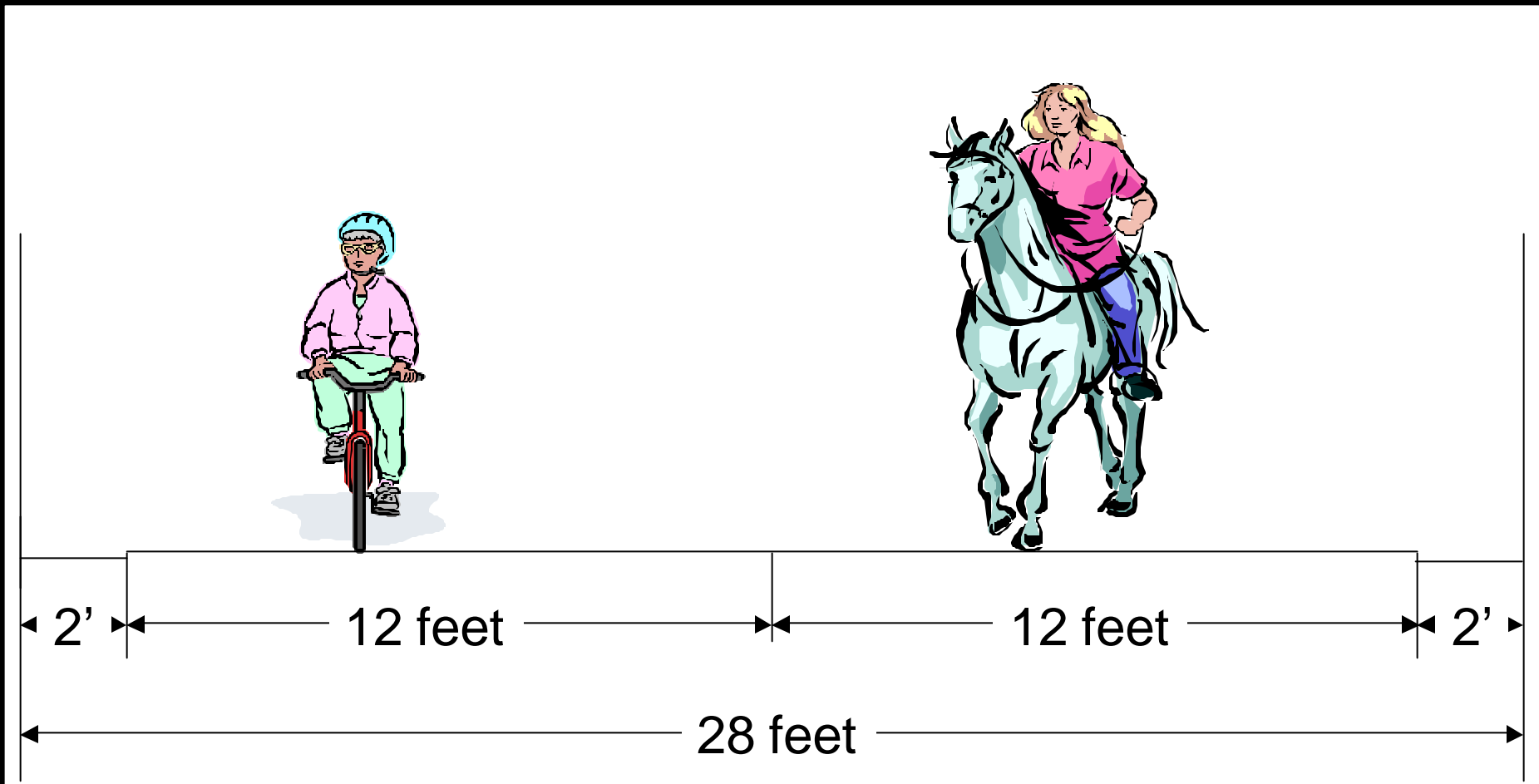
Evaluation Parameters

Trail Transportation

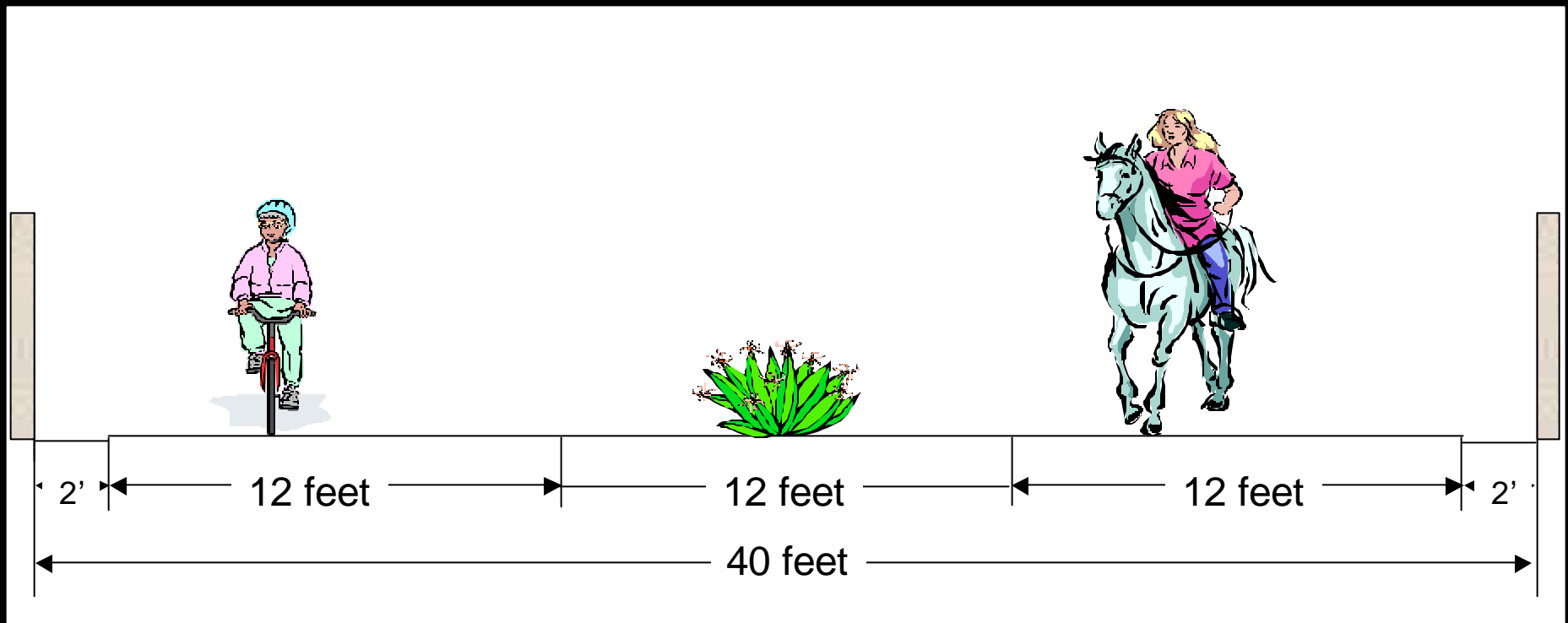


- Trailhead Location
- Junctions with other Trails
- Connections to Schools, Parks, and Residential Areas
- Arterial and Freeway Crossings

Minimum Corridor Width



Allowable Corridor Width with 6' walls





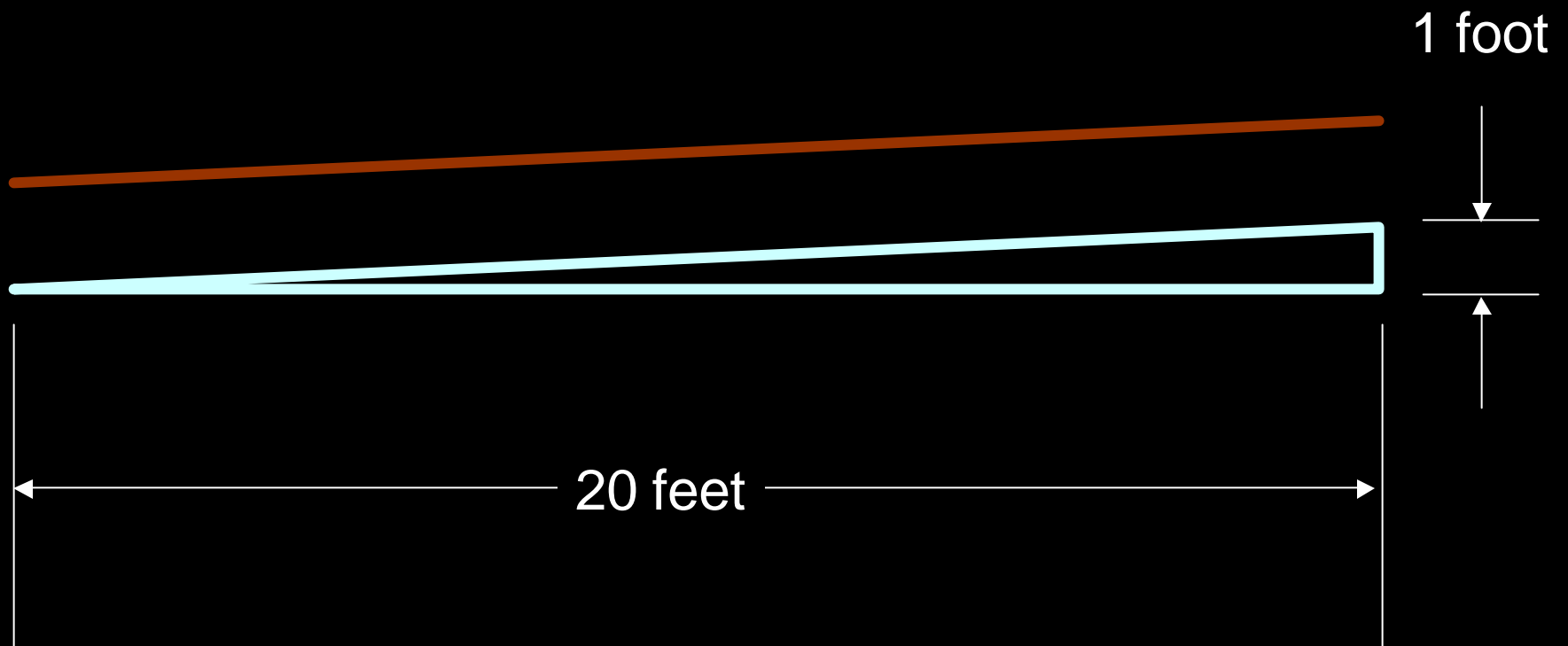
Recommended corridor width = 100 feet.

Open Space Corridor



5% Grade

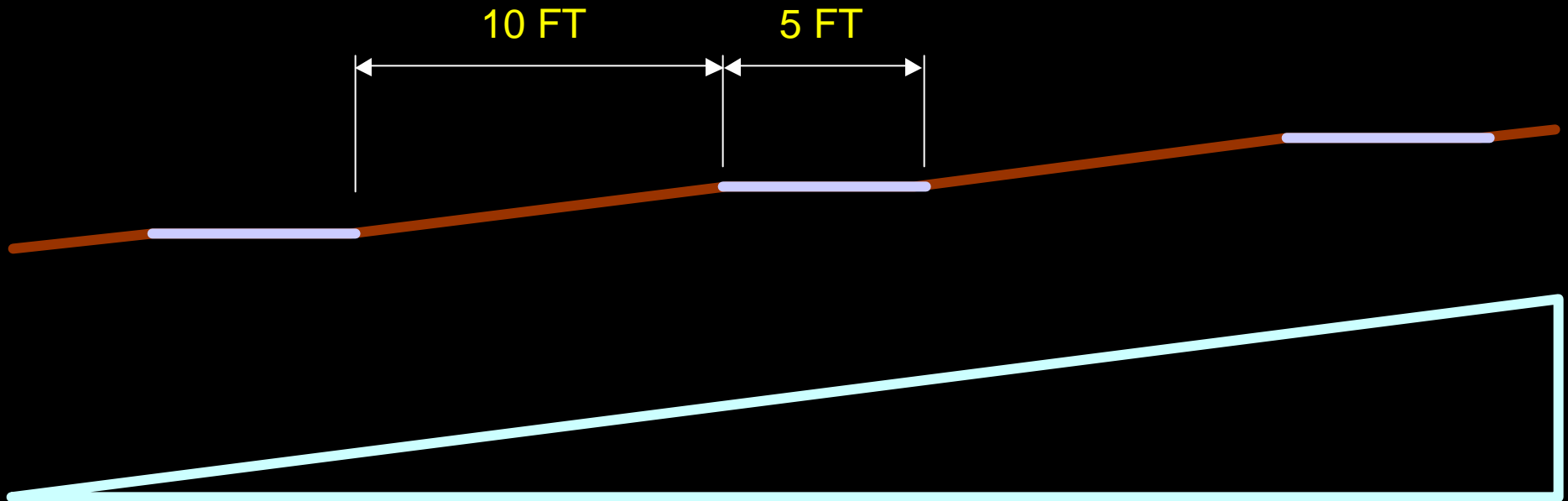
20:1 Slope



Whenever possible, grades should be less than 5%.

12.5% Grade

8:1 Slope



Grades $> 5\%$ require landings to meet ADA specifications.

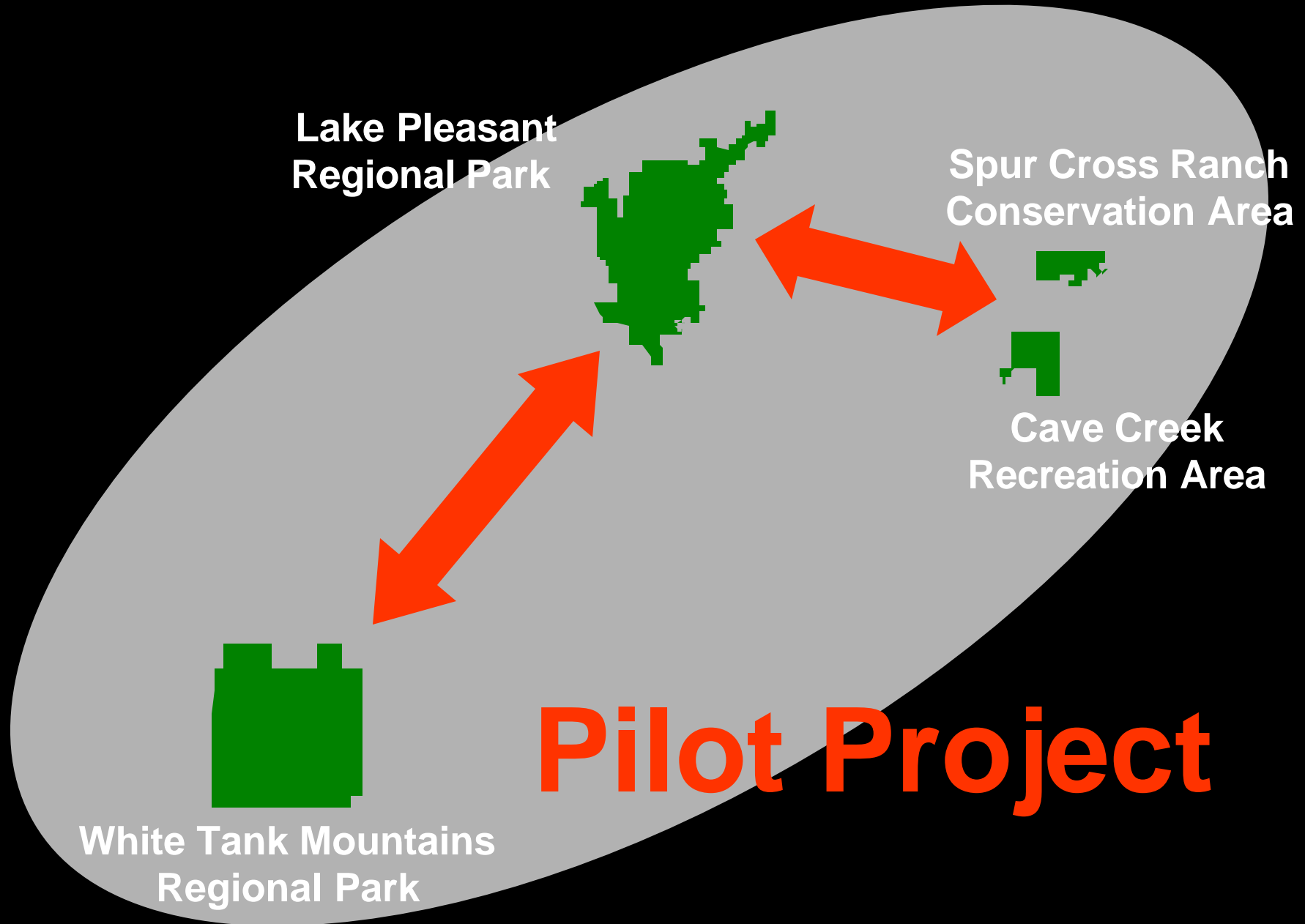


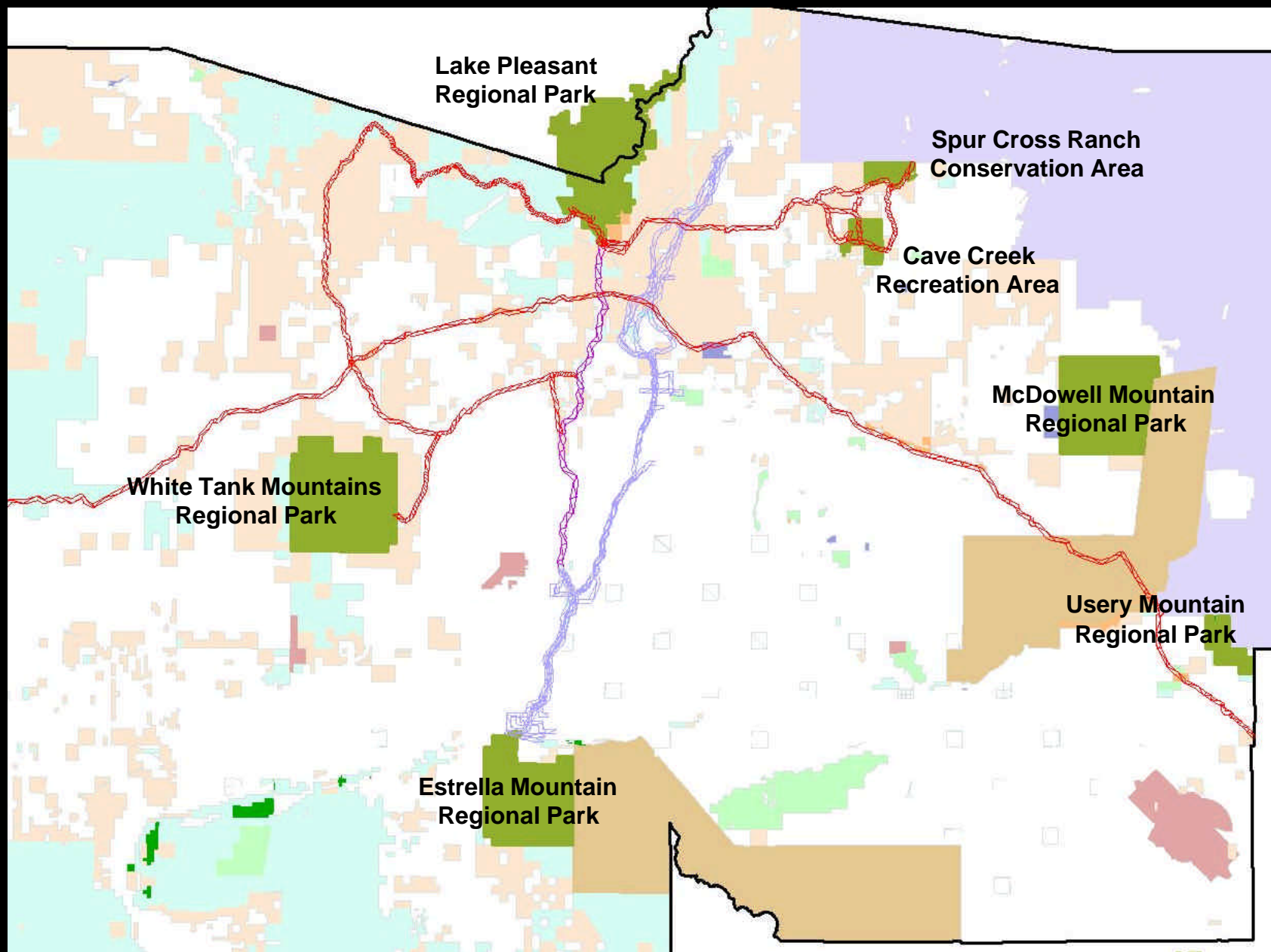
A map of Maricopa County, Arizona, with a light gray background and a black border. Several green shapes represent parks. Red double-headed arrows connect the following parks in a sequence: 1. A large park in the northwest. 2. A small park in the north-central area. 3. A medium park in the east-central area. 4. A small park in the southeast. 5. A large park in the south-central area. 6. A medium park in the southwest. 7. A large park in the west-central area. The word "Goal" is written in red in the upper right, and "Connect Maricopa County Parks" is written in red and yellow at the bottom.

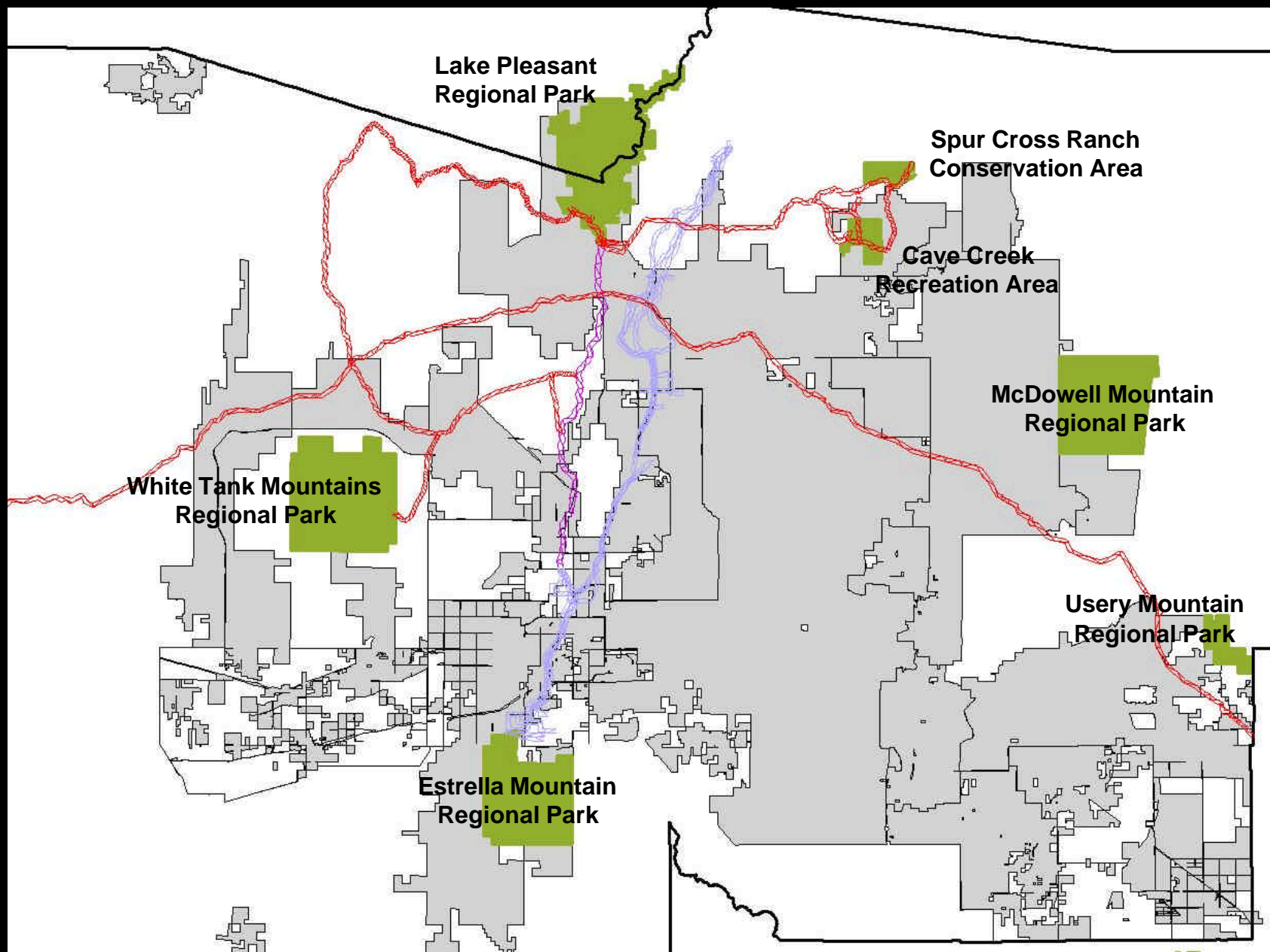
Goal

Connect Maricopa County Parks

White Tank – Spur Cross Corridor Study



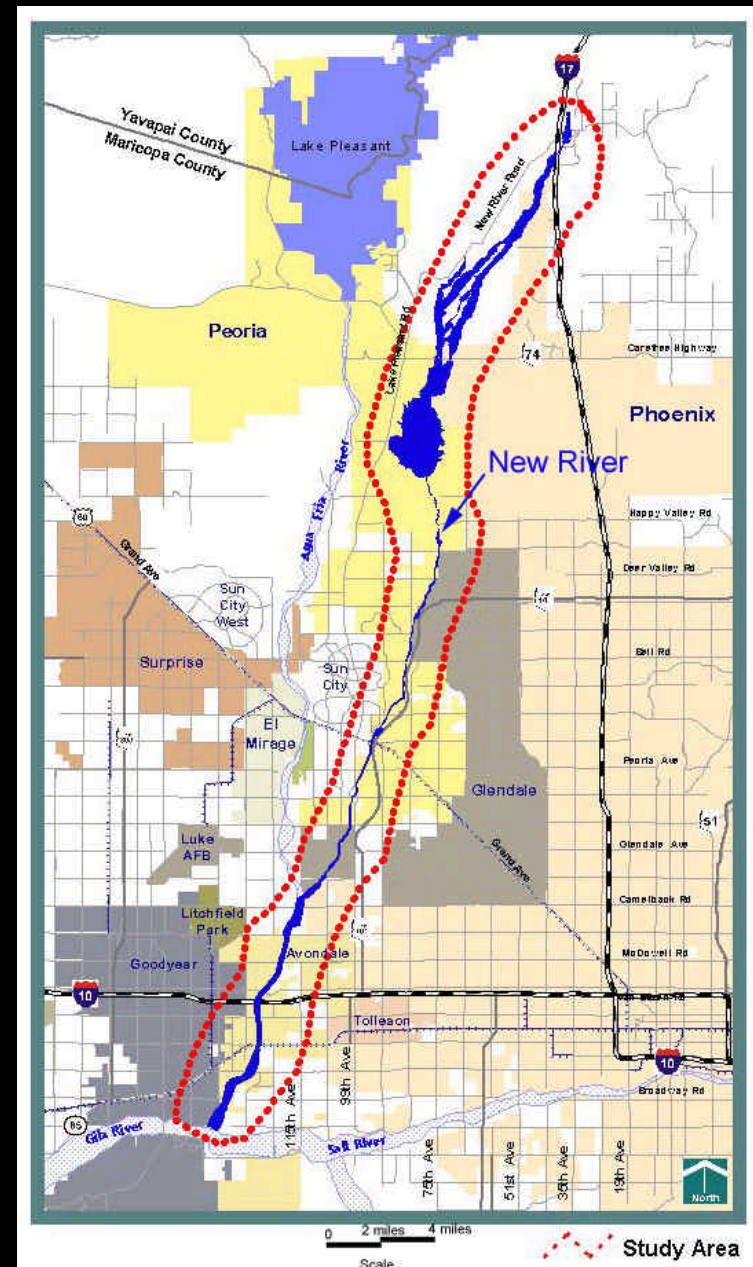




Segment 1

New River

MAG West Valley Multi-Modal
Transportation Corridor Master Plan



Segment 2

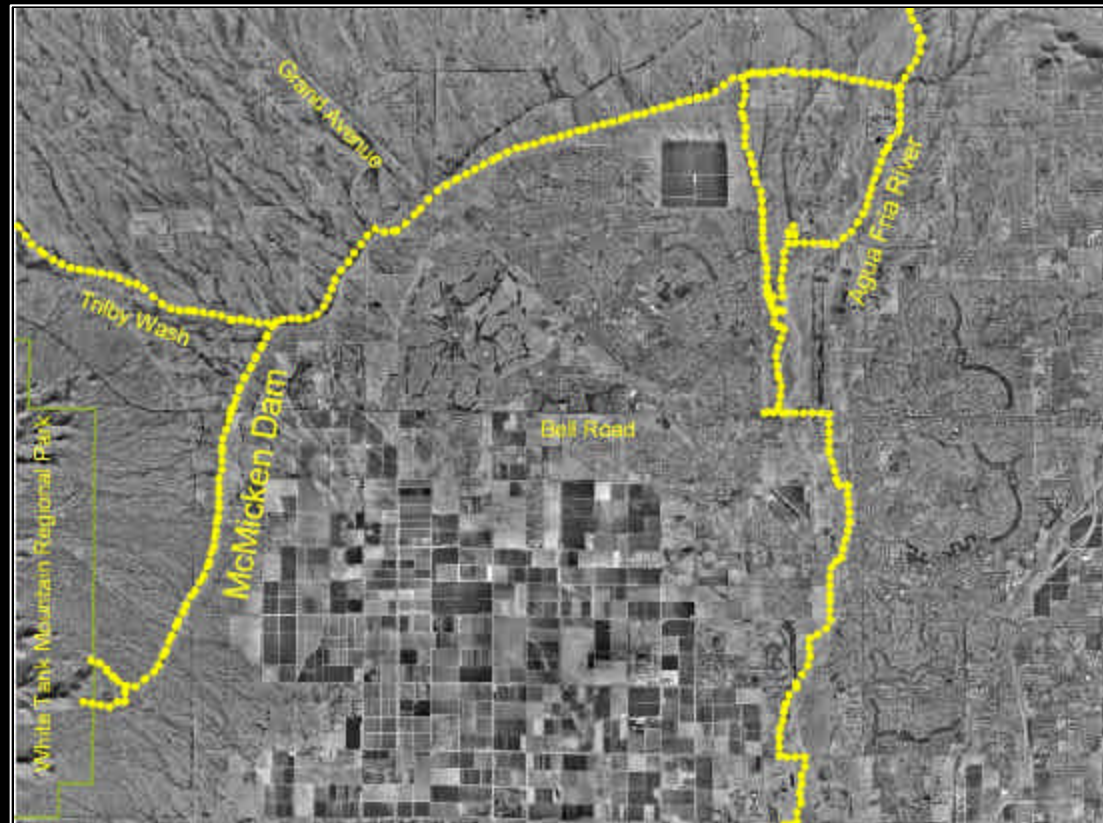
Agua Fria River

FCDMC Agua Fria River
Watercourse Master Plan



Segment 3

McMicken Dam



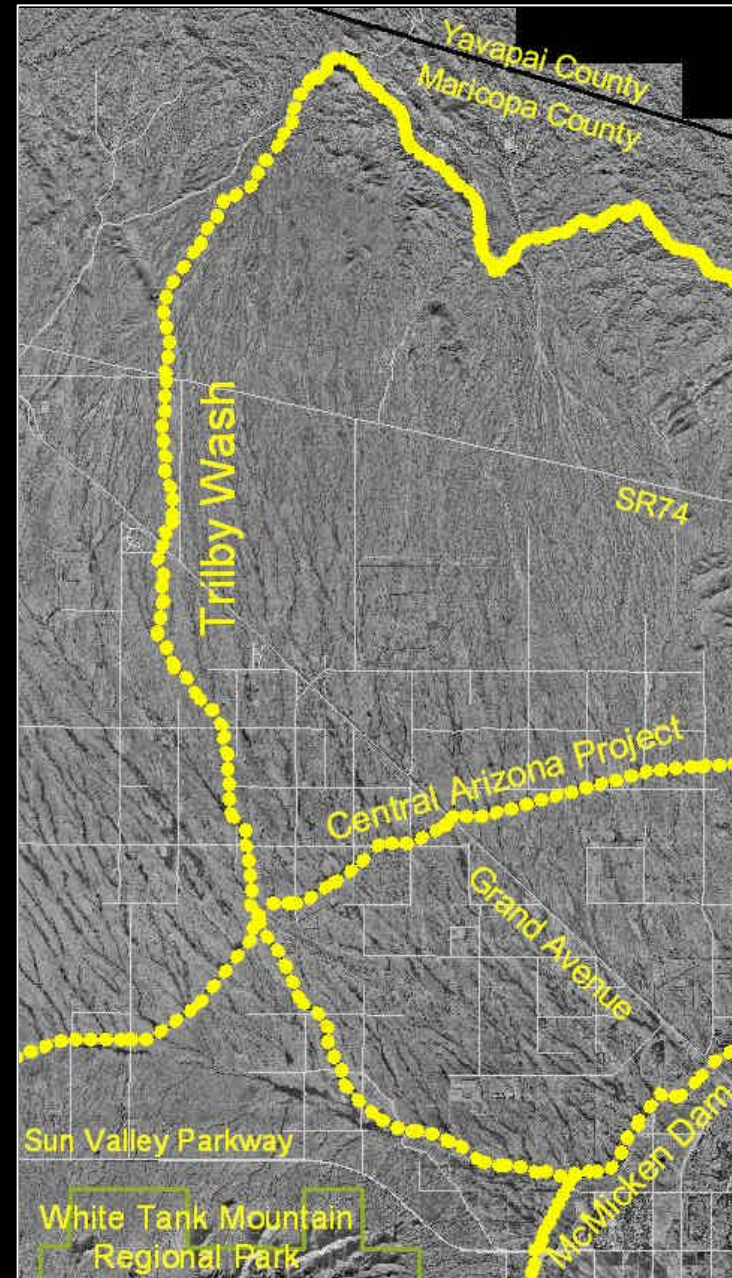
Segment 4

Lake Pleasant to Cave Creek



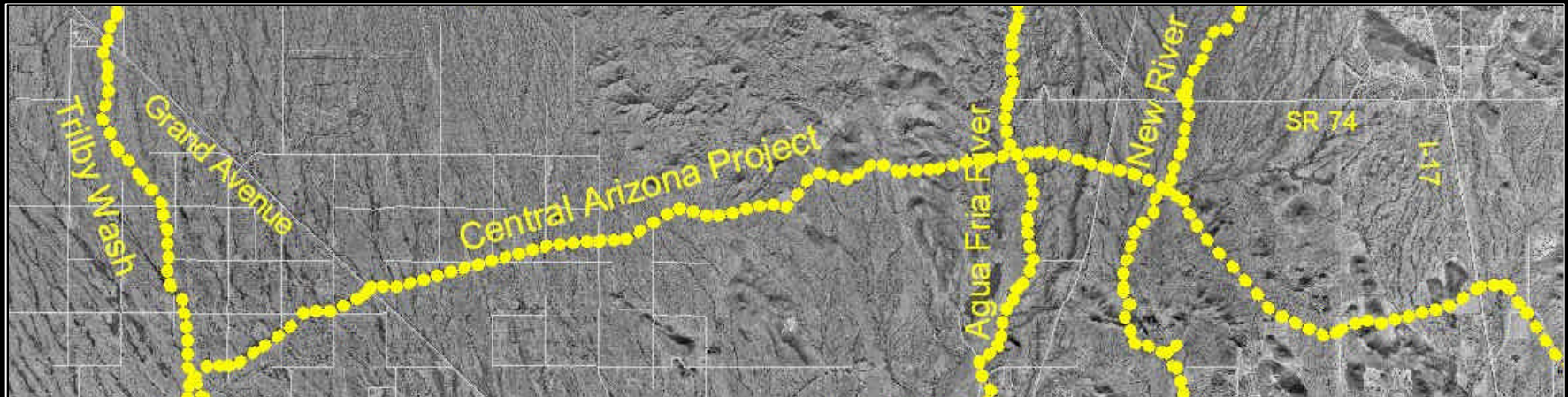
Segment 5

Trilby Wash



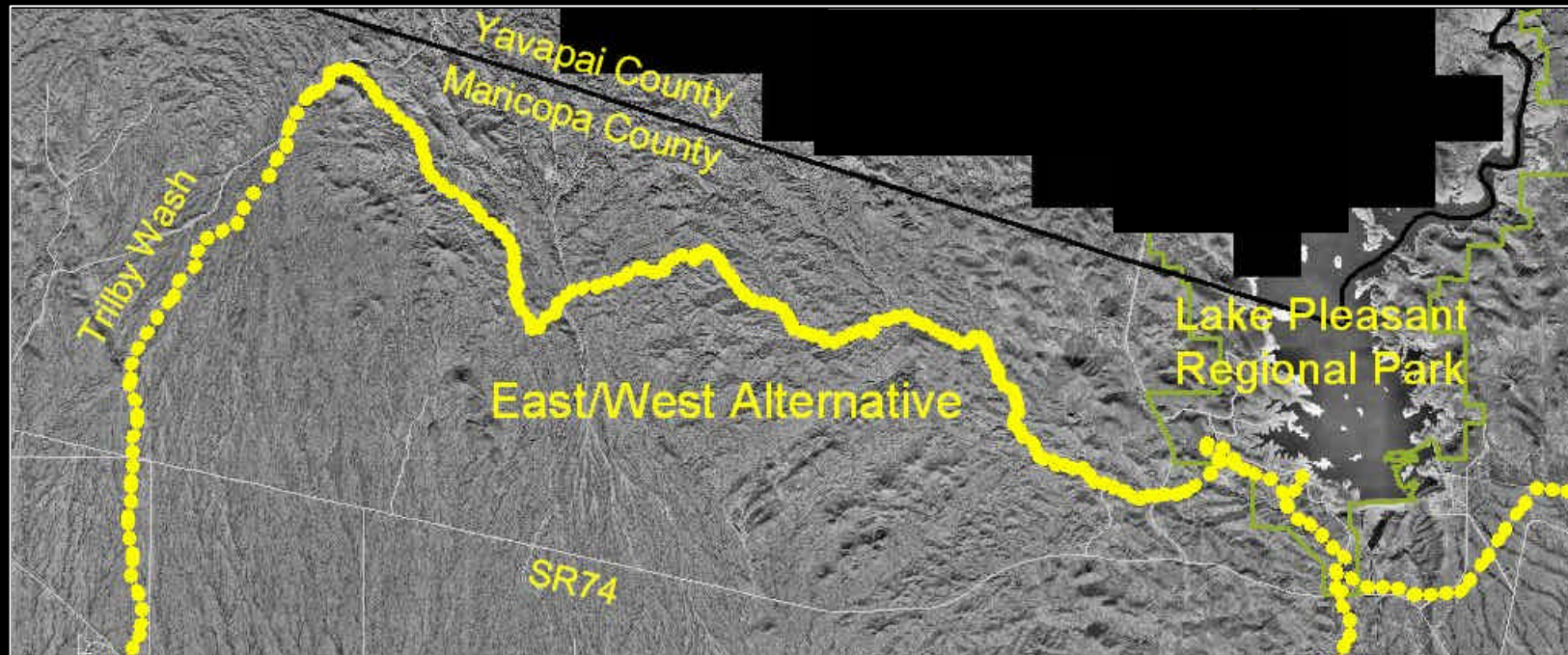
Segment 7

Central Arizona Project



Segment 8

Morgan City Wash Corridor



Goal 1

Provide a shared use, non-motorized trail system to connect the Maricopa County Regional Parks together, and to link municipal trails and surrounding neighborhoods.

Policy: Establish methods for trails acquisition, development and maintenance that maximize community-contributed materials & services, and other trail establishment options at little or no cost to the county.

Policy: Public and private agencies should participate in all phases of trails development and implementation.

Policy: Provide separation of users to minimize hazards.

Policy: Coordinate the regional trail with the trail plans of cities and other public agencies, especially in relation to trail linkages.

Policy: Seek opportunities to designate or construct future trails on lands already under public ownership.

Policy: Seek trail opportunities through easements, dedications, joint use agreements, and other appropriate methods with public and quasi-public agencies.

Policy: Development projects, proposed on lands upon which a trail or pathway in the Regional Trail Plan has been identified, should dedicate and improve land for such trail or pathway purposes where a nexus exists between the impacts of the proposed development and the dedication/improvement requirements.

Goal 2

Link metropolitan areas with regional non-motorized multi-modal corridors.

Policy: Provide connections to existing neighborhood trails and transit facilities.

Policy: Provide access points/gateways to neighborhoods.

Policy: Create well defined trail heads that have good transit connections.

Policy: Coordinate with public agencies and developers to ensure appropriate trail connections are planned, constructed, and maintained.

Policy: Promote the construction and maintenance of trails by the non-residential development sector for use by residential trail users and commuters.

Goal 3

Provide a continuous, comfortable, safe, and efficient non-motorized transportation system for a wide range of users.

Policy: Provide a variety of trail experiences by locating trails of varying lengths and difficulty through diverse terrain, scenery, and points of attraction to draw users and maintain their interest.

Policy: The trail should, wherever feasible, include grade-separated intersections at major road crossings and at other physical barriers along the corridor.

Policy: The corridor should be designed to accommodate all users by recognizing the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Policy: Provide a variety of distances for users to experience, including trails that offer long distance experiences and connect with other trail systems, points of interest, or transit facilities; and trails that offer short distance and loop experiences.

Goal 4

Provide open space corridors to protect natural and cultural resources from development.

Policy: Adopt trail designs that minimize trail maintenance.

Policy: Protect sensitive ecological sites.

Policy: Discourage creation of rogue trails along the regional trail.

Policy: Wherever possible, trails should be designed to enhance the natural landscape and not be detrimental to the natural environment.

Policy: Establish and designate trails, where feasible, that correspond to existing trails, paths, or roads that have already disturbed the environment.

William C. Scalzo
Chief Community Services Officer



Maricopa County is taking the lead



County has responsibility for regional planning

Complies with Growing Smarter Open Space Policies

Component of Comprehensive Plan

Maricopa County is working in partnership with

Cities
Towns
National Forest Service
Bureau of Reclamation
Maricopa Water District
Central Arizona Project
Developers
The Public
and many others



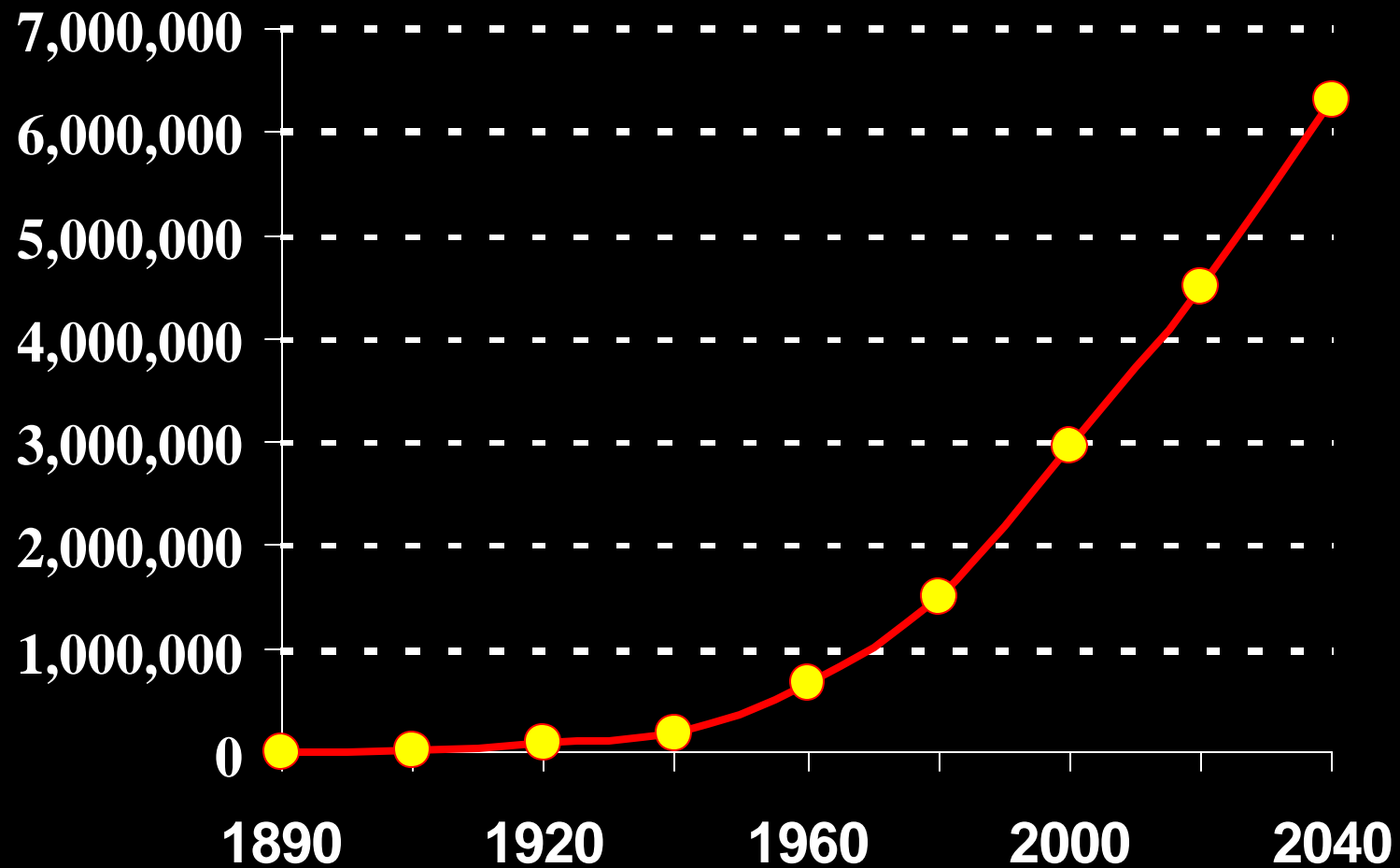
It is important to preserve a portion of our natural desert as open space.





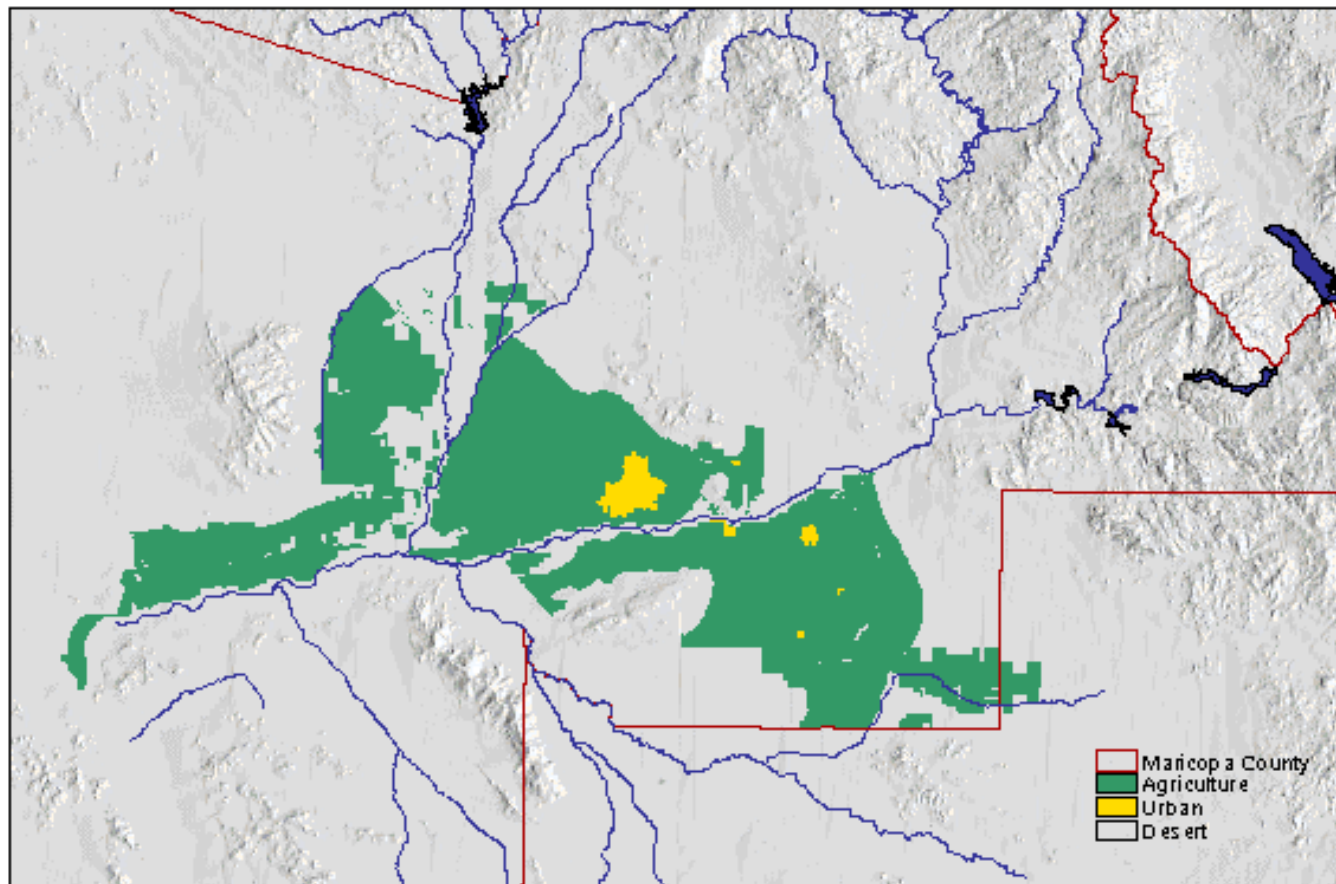
As good stewards, we have an obligation to leave a legacy for future generations.

Maricopa County Keeps Growing !



Historical Land Use 1912-1995

CAP LTER Historical Landuse -1934

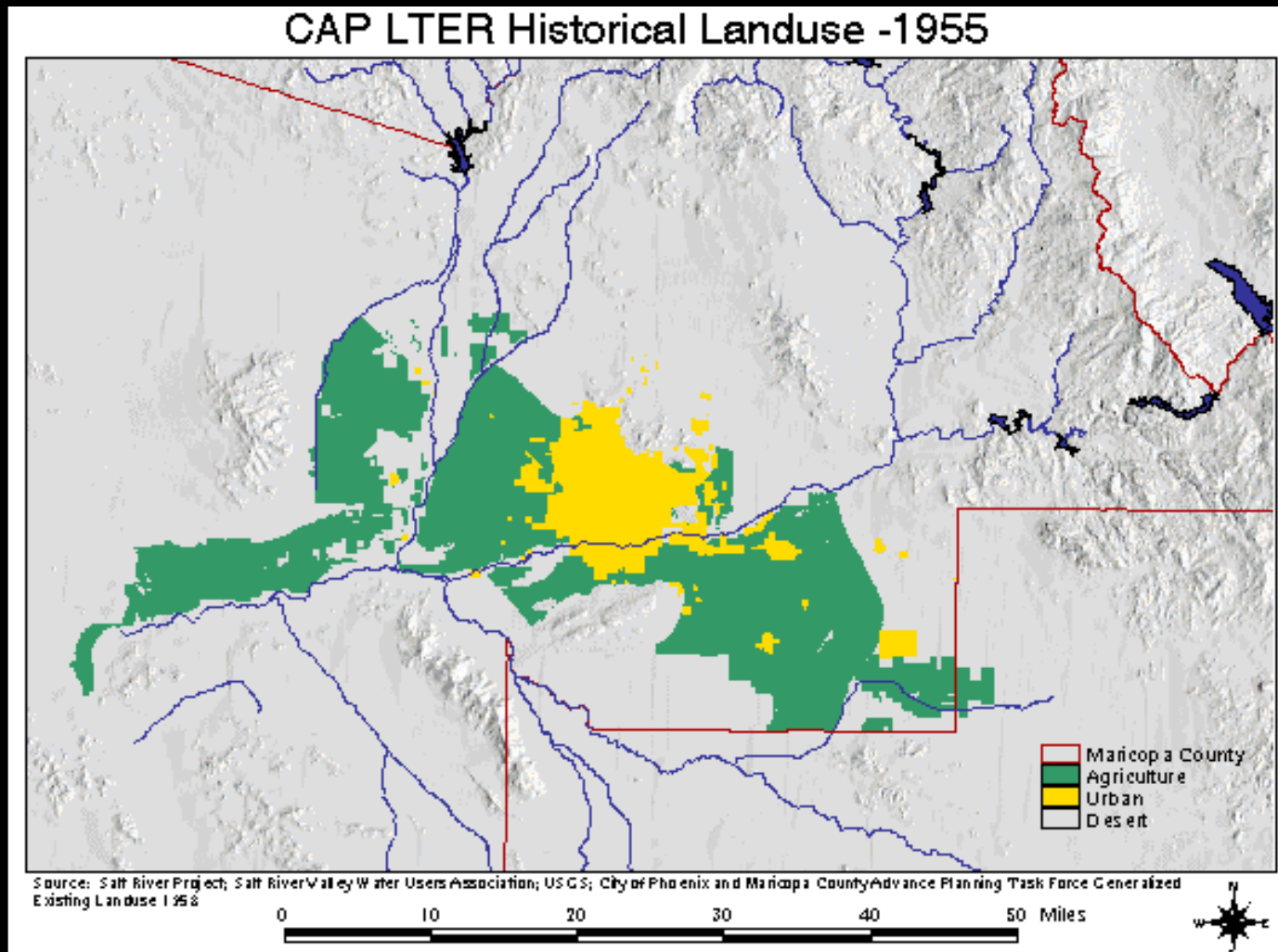


Source: Salt River Project, Salt River Valley Water Users Association; U.S. Soil Conservation Service Fairchild Aerial Photos

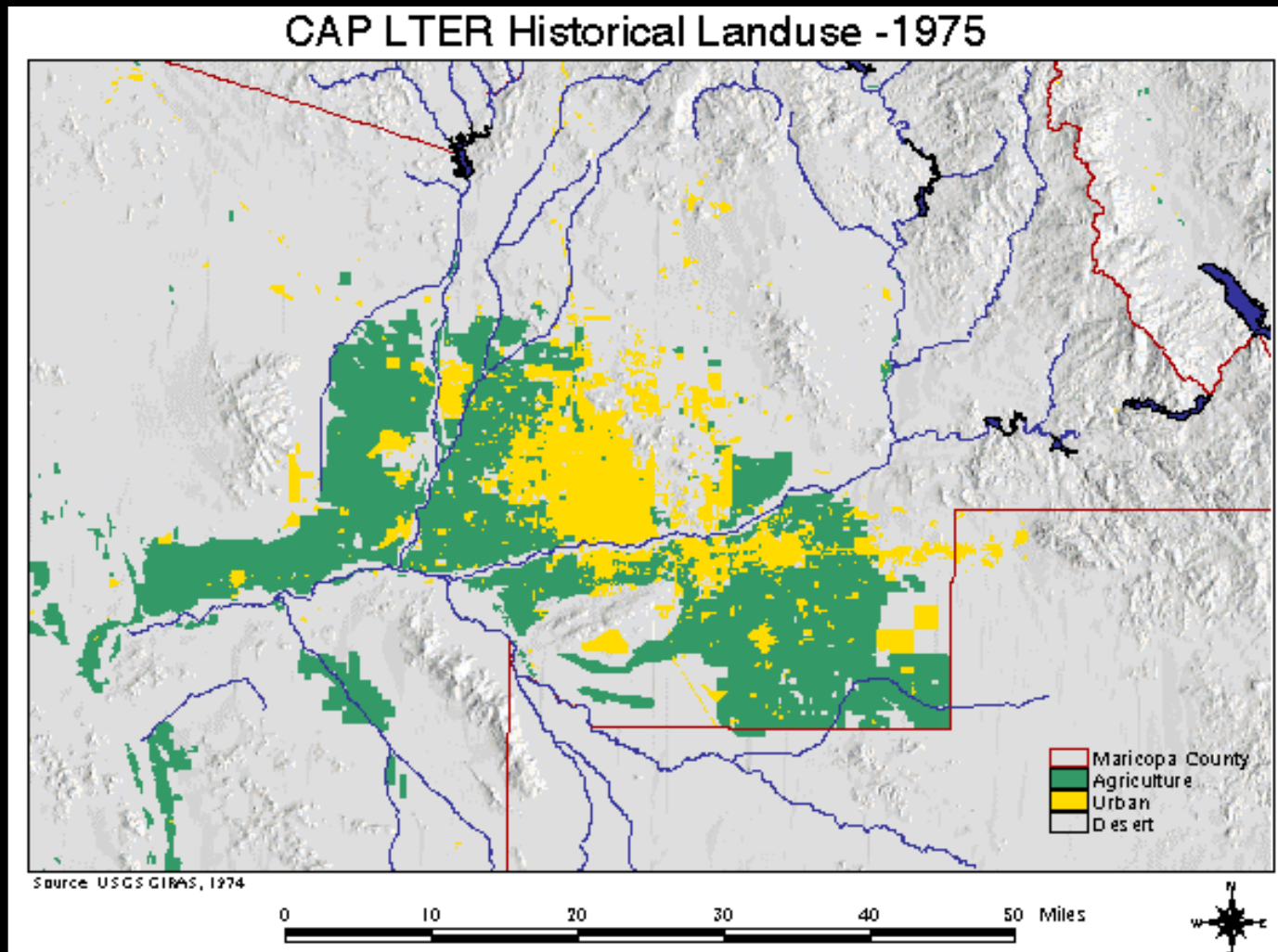
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles



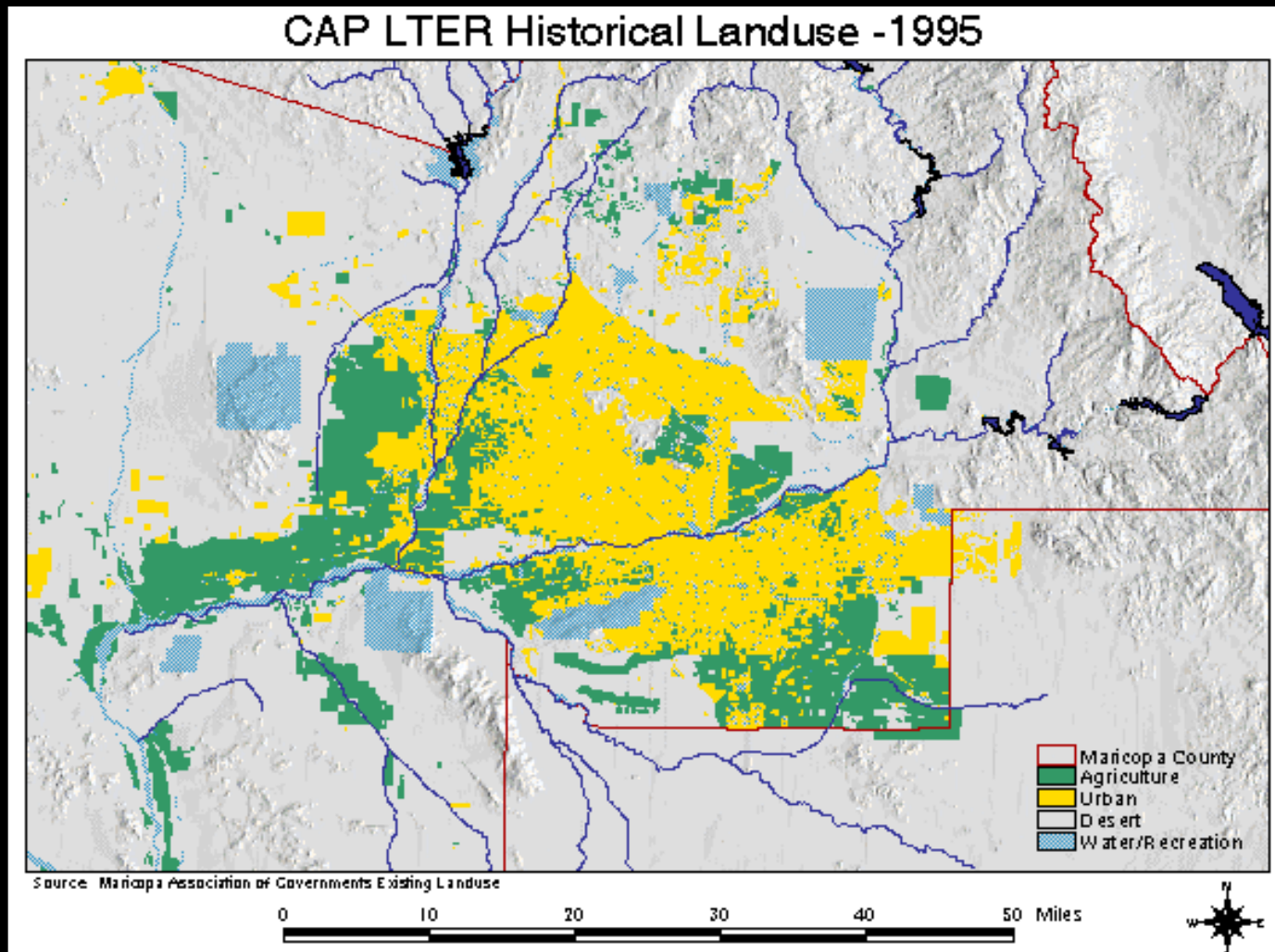
Historical Land Use 1912-1995



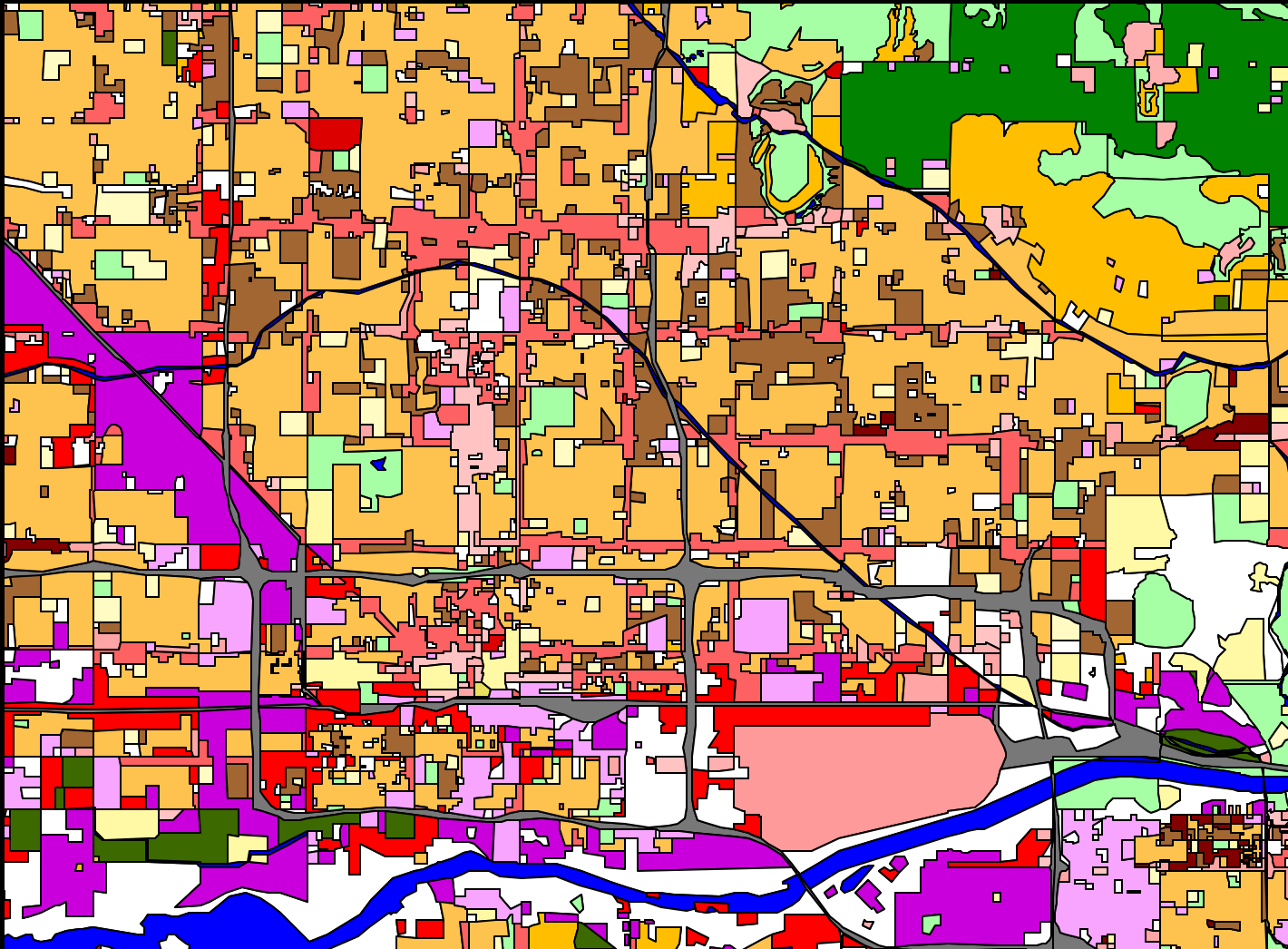
Historical Land Use 1912-1995



Historical Land Use 1912-1995



What does this have to do with real estate?



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®



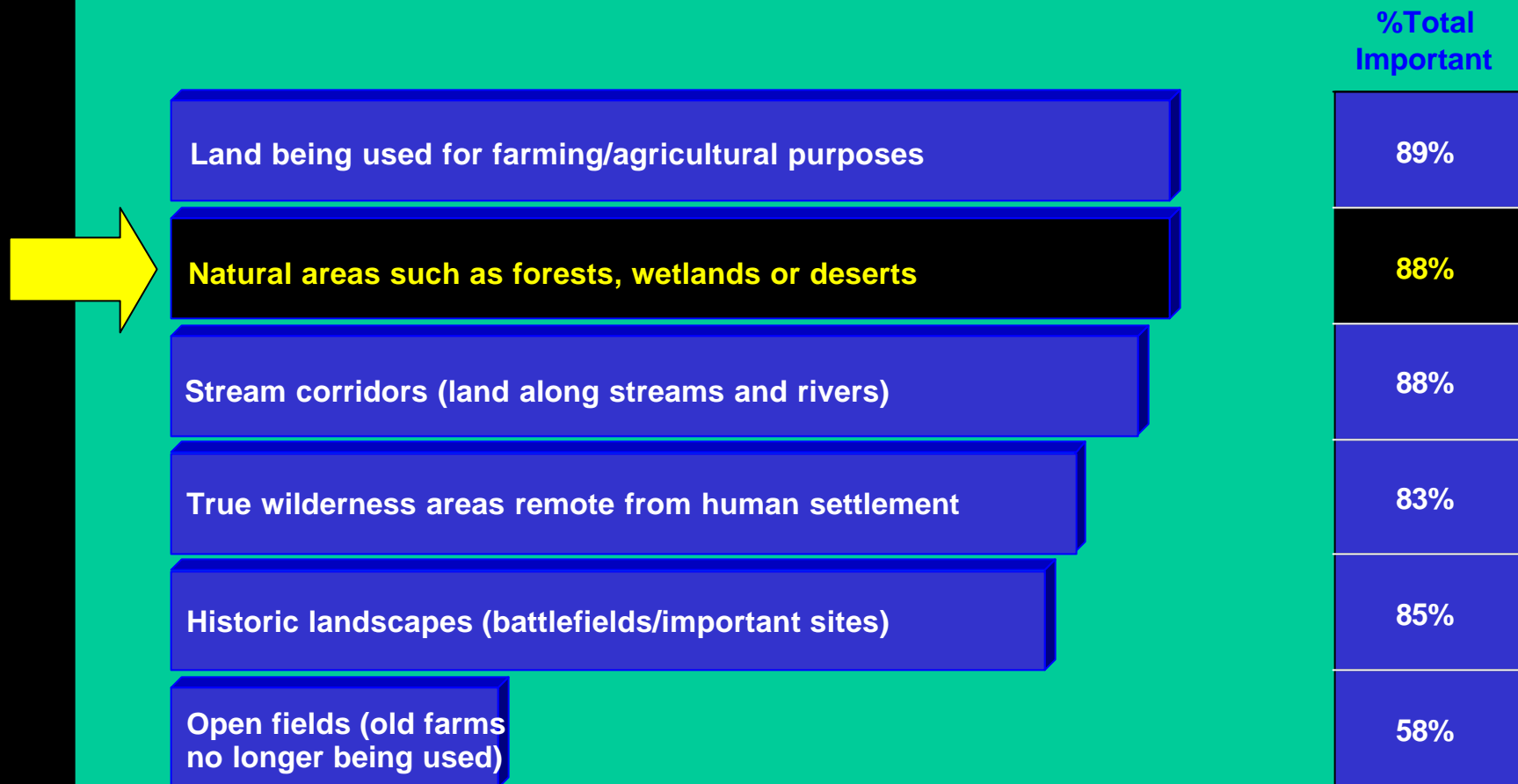
types of OPEN SPACE

- ✓ When it comes to open space, voters are willing to support protection of most lands that are currently undeveloped.
- ✓ When asked what types of open space they want in their communities, voters look to “leisure space:” parks, playgrounds, walking, biking and hiking trails. Voters envision places where families and children can enjoy outdoor activities or simply relax and get away from the stresses of every day life.

KEY
POINTS

Voters place a very high importance on keeping current underdeveloped land from being built up.

How important do you think it is to preserve the following types of open spaces?



What Voters Believe **OPEN** **SPACE** Should Be



KEY POINTS

1. It's about local access
2. It's about children and families

Neighborhood parks and community playgrounds are the principal types of open space voters want to see in their local area.

How important do you feel it is to see the following types of open space created or maintained in your community?



GROWTH MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Most voters feel there needs to be more management of growth because the problems associated with it have not been addressed properly in their communities.
- ✓ There is very little support for state or federal government intervention.
- ✓ Voters continue to believe growth and growth-related issues must be addressed by local governments **ONLY**.

KEY
POINTS

approaches that are widely

SUPPORTED

PROPOSAL SCORECARD

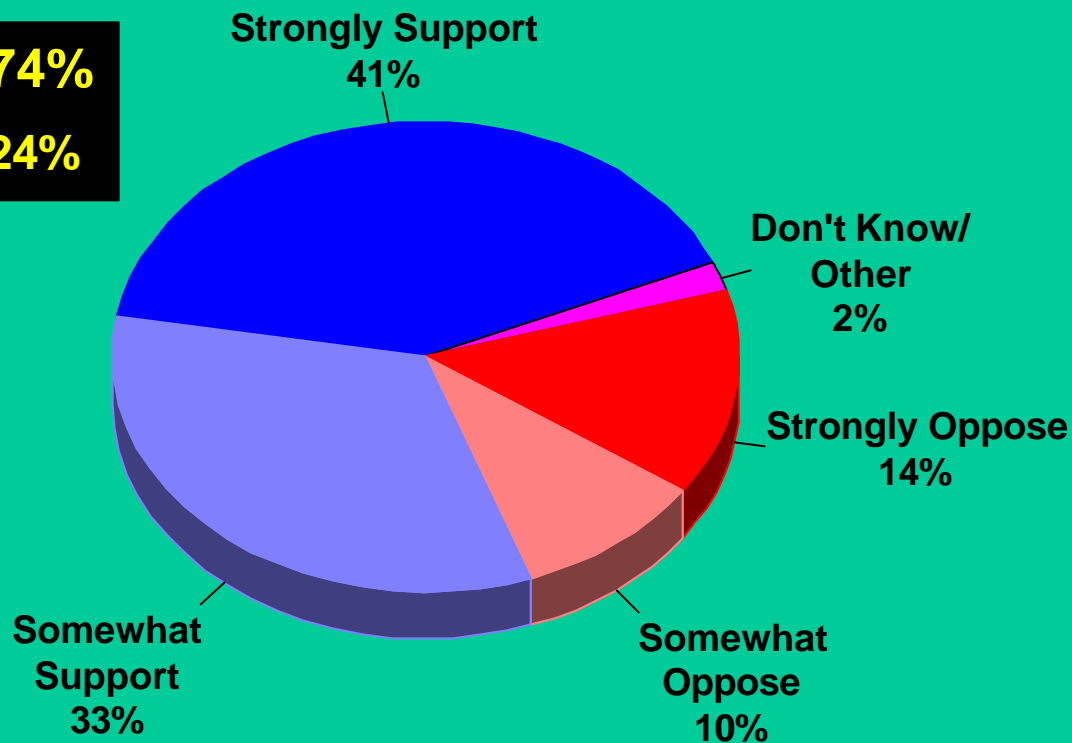
| | <u>% SUPPORT</u> | <u>% OPPOSE</u> |
|--|------------------|-----------------|
| Increasing local government recreation budgets so that they can purchase land for playing fields for soccer, baseball and other outdoor activities. | 79% | 19% |
| Encouraging private non-profit groups, such as land trust or environmental groups, to purchase or preserve land. | 75% | 23% |
| Adopting zoning laws that allow builders to build homes on smaller lots in return for preserving large amounts of open space in the housing development. | 60% | 38% |

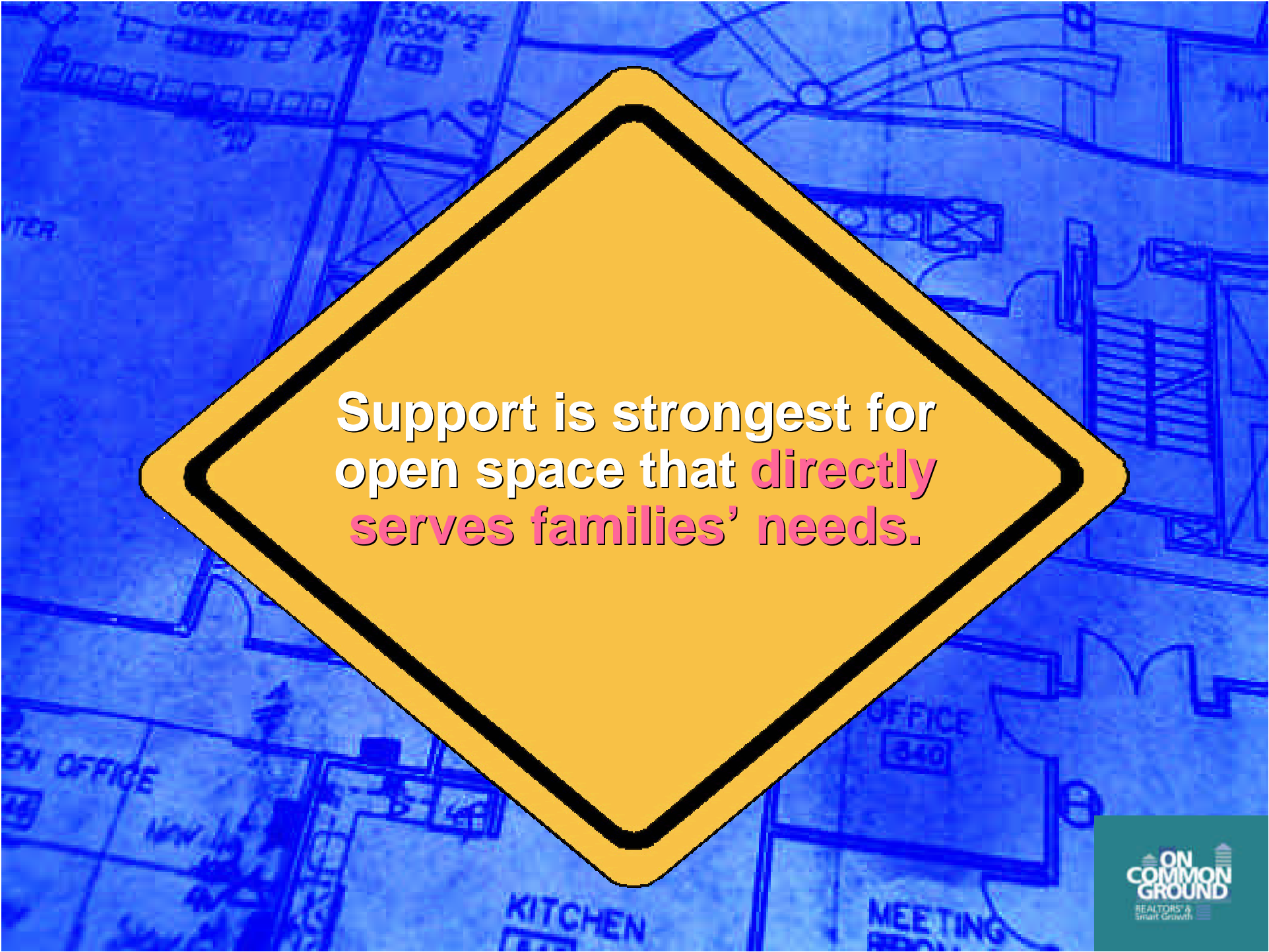
Initial voter support for local government land purchasing is very high.

Do you support or oppose your local government purchasing land in your area to preserve it as open space?

Total Support 74%

Total Oppose 24%






Support is strongest for
open space that **directly**
serves families' needs.

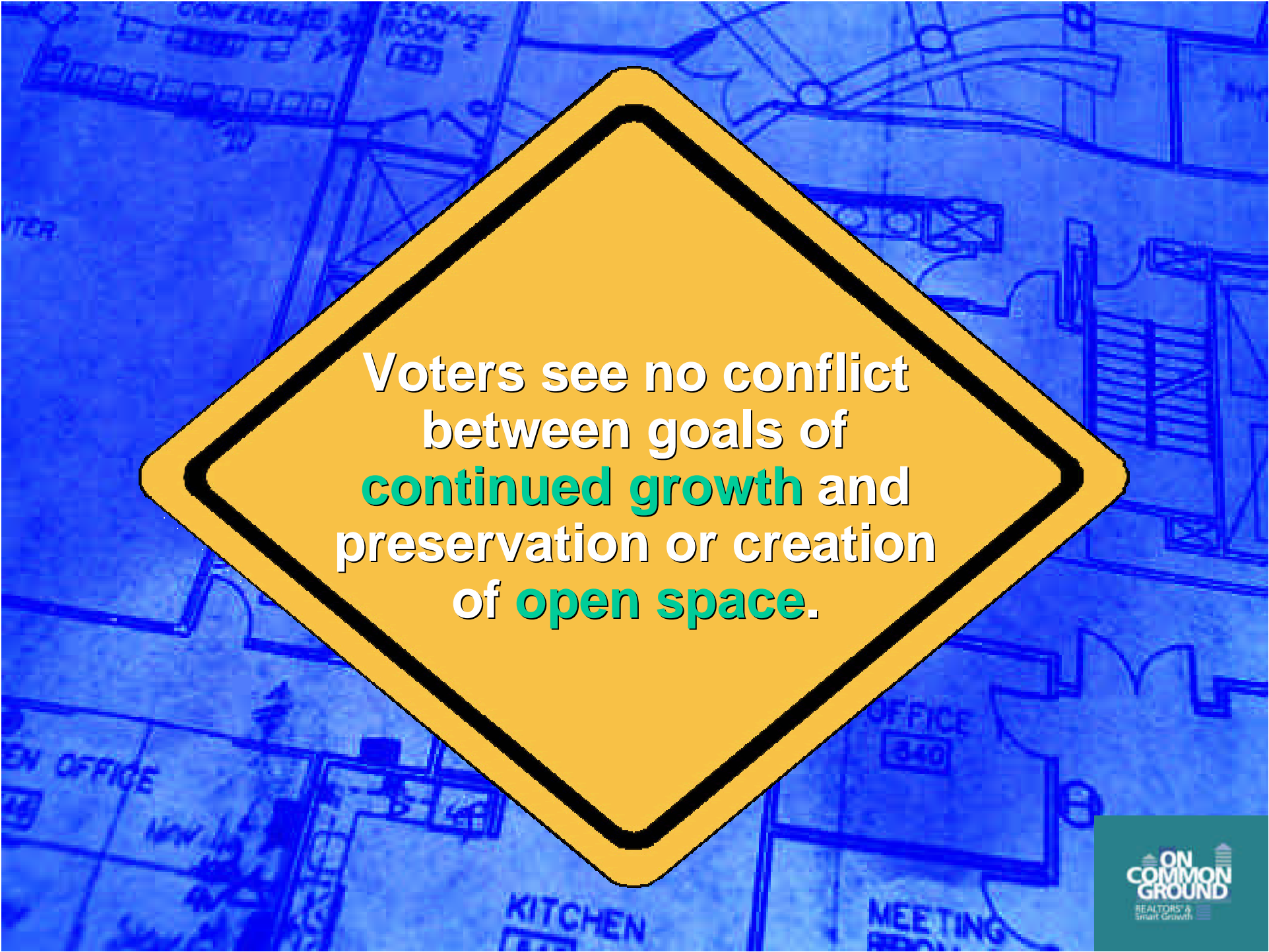


**Voters approve land
acquisition for open
space.**

**(Getting agreement on paying
for it may be more difficult.)**



Voters want growth to be managed, but **oppose** measures that **threaten property rights** or **homeownership opportunities**.



Voters see no conflict
between goals of
continued growth and
preservation or creation
of **open space**.

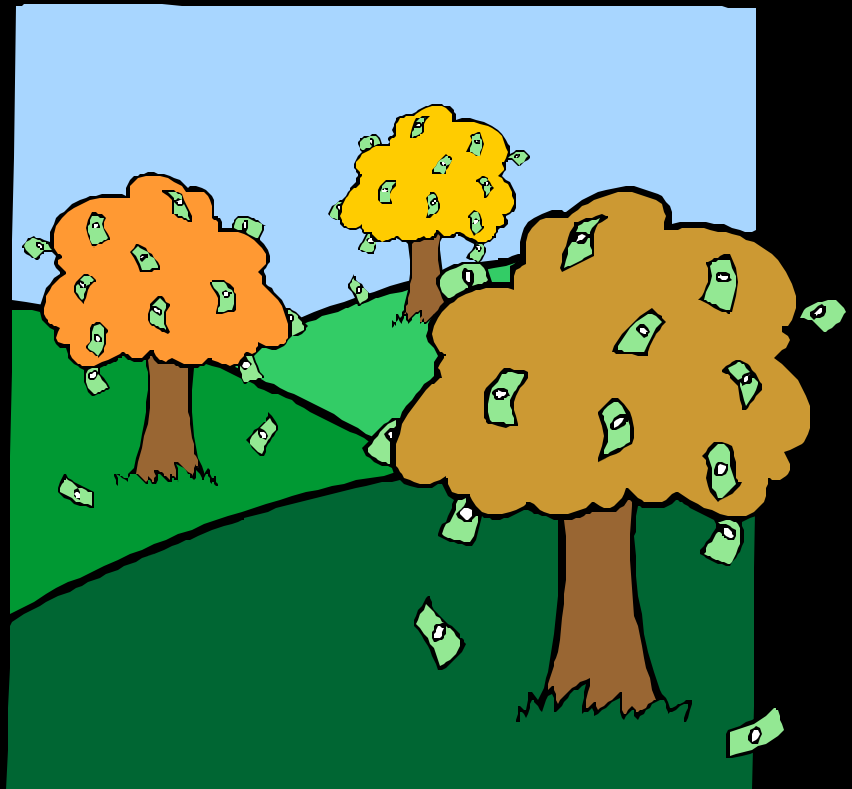
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®





A 1998 study of property values along the Mountain Bay Trail in Brown County, Wisconsin shows that lots adjacent to the trail sold faster and for an average of **nine percent** more than similar property not located next to the trail.

According to a 1995 study, **73 percent** of the real estate agents surveyed in Denver, Colorado believed that homes adjacent to trails would be easier to sell.





Realizing the selling power of greenways, developers of the Shepherd's Vineyard housing development in Apex, North Carolina **added \$5,000** to the price of 40 homes adjacent to the regional greenway. Those ***homes were still the first to sell!***



Usery Mountain
Regional Park

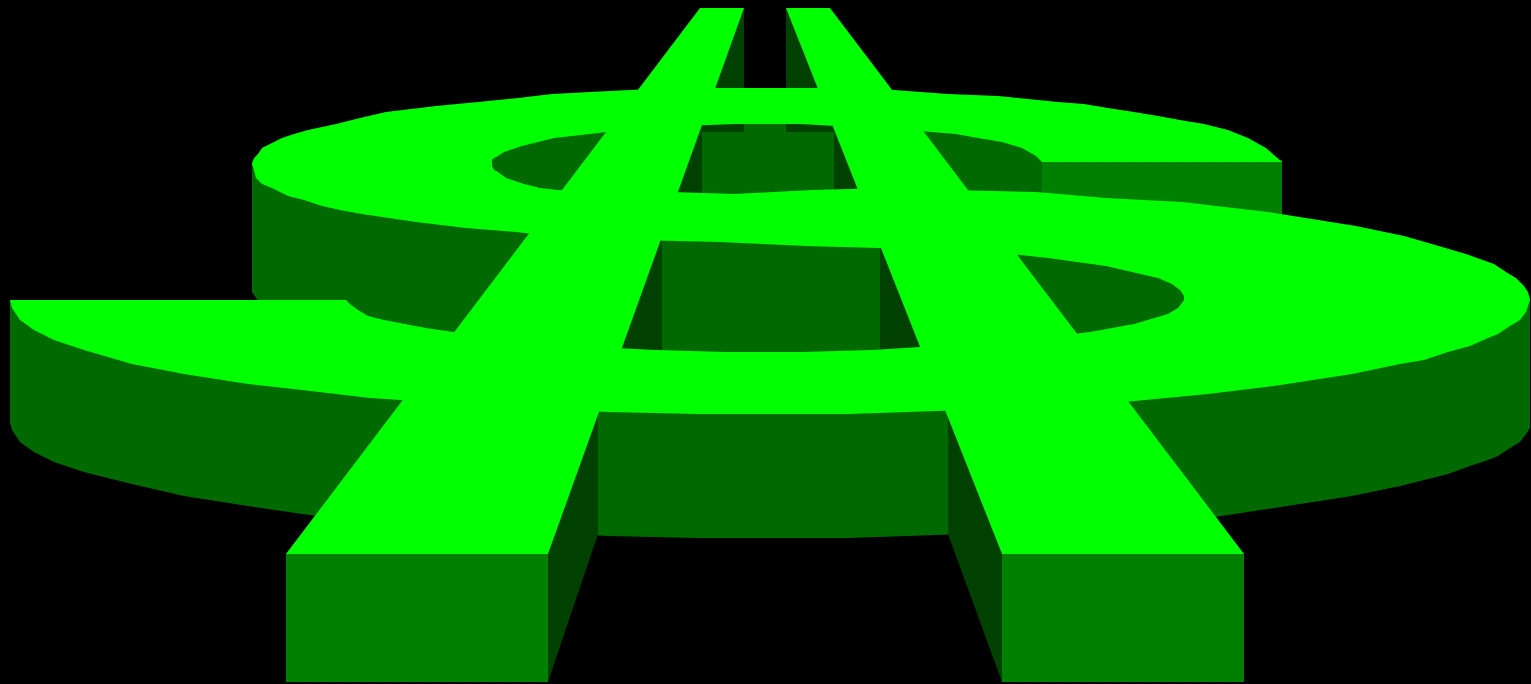
Relative Property Values
are higher near the park.

South Mountain Park



Relative Property Values are higher near the park.

\$ Parks and Trails \$



What can you do?

Sponsor a trail segment.

Dedicate trail access.

Donate a portion of every home sale to a trail fund.

Take a hike!

Ride a bike!

Go for a gallop!



Together, we can make this happen!

On-line Resources

National Association of Realtors Report

<http://www.realtor.org/SmartGrowth2.nsf/Pages/mngtrtpresssurvey?OpenDocument>

Trust For Public Land on Property Values

http://www.tpl.org/tier3_cdl.cfm?content_item_id=1079&folder_id=726

Trust for Public Land on Economic Impact

http://www.tpl.org/tier3_cdl.cfm?content_item_id=1076&folder_id=726

Trust for Public Land - Market for Open Space

http://www.tpl.org/tier3_cdl.cfm?content_item_id=1095&folder_id=726

Urban Parks Online

<http://pps.org/topics/whynneed/>

<http://pps.org/topics/whynneed/econbenefits/>

Trails and Greenways Clearinghouse

http://www.trailsandgreenways.org/TAG_Documents/FactSheets/PDF/11.pdf

National Parks Service

http://www.nps.gov/pwro/rtca/econ_index.htm



Questions?

William C. Scalzo

Chief Community Services Officer
Maricopa County Parks and Recreation
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billscalzo@mail.maricopa.gov



Reed Kempton

Bicycle / Multi-Modal Planner
Maricopa County Department of Transportation
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reedkempton@mail.maricopa.gov
<http://www.mcdot.maricopa.gov/bicycle/bike.htm>

www.maricopa.gov/trail